



National Climate Change Response Data-base Adaptation Projects (2020 – 2024)



**forestry, fisheries
& the environment**

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Introduction

The National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP) (DEA 2011) and the National Development Plan (NDP) (NPC 2011) highlight the importance of understanding South Africa's progress in moving towards the climate resilient and lower carbon economy and society. The adoption of the National Climate Change Response Policy in 2011, as well as the ratification of the Paris agreement are critical steps towards improving the country's ranking amongst the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters as well as transitioning towards a Climate Resilient Society through reducing vulnerabilities, building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity. To mitigate the catastrophic impacts of climate change it is important that the country reduces CO₂-eq emissions. In 2015 under the Paris agreement South Africa committed that its national emissions in 2025 and 2030 will be limited to a range between 398 and 614 MtCO₂eq. South Africa revised its target in 2021 and committed to limiting national GHG emissions within the range 398 - 510 MtCO₂eq in 2025 and within the range 350-420MtCO₂eq in 2030. South Africa has been mobilising funds to Implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy adaptation interventions for the period 2021 to 2030.

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) developed the National Climate Change Response Database (NCCRD) to track climate change responses that are being done in South Africa. The information stored in the database is used annually to quantify the impacts of the response in relation to the targeted range.

The information contained in the system is provided and updated by individual participants (Government, Business, Non-governmental organisation, academics) and DFFE only coordinates the process. The data collection process of climate change projects is an on-going process therefore not all projects taking place are uploaded in the database. The information reflects only what has been uploaded in the database, there may be more projects being implemented in South Africa which are not yet captured in the database. There may not be progress on some of the projects, some projects are ongoing some are planned.

This report gives progress on climate change Adaptation interventions received from all stakeholders across South Africa from year 2020 – 2024 (Sector Departments, Provinces, local government, NGOs, private sector initiatives)

Table 1.1: List of Adaptation action Projects received from 2020-2024.

Project Number	Title (project)	Description (project)	Impact of response (adaptation)	Company/organization (project)	Province (project)	Funding organization (project)	Implementation status (project)	Actual budget (project)
1.	Mpu Blyde Restoration Custodianship LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries	Blyde Restoration Custodianship LUI Project	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	

		prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.\n\n					
2.	Mpu Blyde River	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion,	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	430364,59

		through integrated siltation, damage to estuaries prevention and control and diseases, and problems methods, and supported affecting tourism, transport, by the use of incentives, trade and recreation disincentives, advocacy and research.						
3.	BIO-SMART: Biodiversity Systems Management and Analytics for the Restoration of Transboundary Rivers	The freshwater biodiversity of the five transboundary rivers of South Africa that feed the Kruger National Park (KNP) is under escalating threat from human activities, climate change, and invasive species. Although data indicate that river health is deteriorating in most of these rivers, this		AWARD	Limpopo, Mpumalanga	JRS	Under implementation	4089600

		<p>information is inadequately considered in status and compliance monitoring, planning, and action. The weak input of biodiversity knowledge into freshwater conservation practice is due, in part, to the lack of access to readily-available and 'usable' data for the area which is often discontinuous, intermittent, and in different formats. In the Lowveld region, there is a lack of access to biodiversity data as well as a lack of interpretive capacity. This region</p>						
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		<p>urgently needs a shared database for freshwater biodiversity data and the analytical capacity to consider data more systemically (across the catchments) and for potential impacts, i.e. “what if” scenarios.</p>						
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4.	National Siltation Management Strategy for Dams in South Africa: Capacity Development	The National Siltation Management Strategy for Dams in South Africa is a programme funded by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and managed by the Water Research Commission (WRC) that aims to develop and pilot a strategy that will guide, advise and ensure effective siltation management and related improved storage capacity of dams, especially the 320 state-owned dams operated by the DWS. The programme sets out to address reservoir		AWARD	National	Department of Water and Sanitation	Under implementation	5322000
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		<p>storage losses experienced due to dam siltation, the accumulation of sediments and silt in dams as a result of soil erosion. The programme is of great importance due to the ongoing water crisis faced in South Africa, which is exacerbated by climate change. The NatSilt Programme will provide the department with the tools and intelligence to make appropriate, site-specific decisions regarding each dam,</p>						
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		instead of using a blanket approach.\n						
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5.	Integrating Water Quality-Health Impacts into Integrated Water Resources Management (INWARDS) for Early Warning in the Inkomati Basin	The focus of this work is on exploring and clarifying the links between declining water quality and human and biotic health and making this information available to managers and stakeholders in an easily-accessible format for decision-making and action. This is because water resource and disaster managers have to make complex decisions regarding water use licences, actions for compliance monitoring and enforcement (CME) and disaster preparedness.		AWARD	Mpumalanga	Water Research Commission	Under implementation	1000000
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		Doing so without an understanding of the downstream or cumulative impacts on human or biotic health for example, is proving exceedingly difficult without the ability to integrate multiple information sets (Pollard & Retief 2020).						
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6.	Towards an action plan for enhanced resilience and IWRM through collaborative governance and management of water-related ecological infrastructure for the City of Mbombela	Given the decline in water availability and water quality in the Crocodile River catchment, this work seeks to explore the inclusion of Ecological Infrastructure (EI; and associated biodiversity) in mitigating pollution as well as contributing to the improved management of water quality. This goal can only be effective if there is collaborative action between WRM and Water Services as well as with other stakeholders. Part of the challenge is that		AWARD	Mpumalanga	GIZ	Under implementation	2262562,57
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		<p>municipalities and other stakeholders are often unaware, or do not give importance to, the role of EI. It is important therefore that the process supports this understanding and appreciation (valuing). Ideally, the social learning component would build an appreciation of ecosystems and their services and the importance of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) through face-to-face engagements.</p> <p>However, the</p>						
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		<p>constraints of time and COVID mean that such processes are likely to be very limited and efforts will be made to mitigate this through proactive virtual events. In order to build stakeholding for the work – essentially of protecting and restoring ecosystems in the Ehlanzeni DM and more widely in the Crocodile Catchment – we propose to hold (virtual) monthly workshops for partners and stakeholders including GIZ. This is designed to take participants</p>						
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		<p>through a process of confronting their own, and each other's – understanding of pollution and water security, the risks to human and biotic health the role of ecosystems in mitigating this. The latter will likely require efforts to plan, monitor, protect and regulate and these practices need to be explored as a collective effort. Moreover, this will be done in a broader systemic context of growing uncertainty particularly under climate change and</p>						
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		<p>managers and practitioner will need to be equipped to deal with the complexities of change and uncertainty. This requires adaptability through a process of learning-by-doing.</p>						
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7.	DKA Tala Table Network & Youth Programme	This project continued support for climate-smart agriculture with smallholder farmers carried out with previous DKA and USAID funding, with a specific focus on developing local support networks for market access, and increasing participation among the youth. The Tala Table ("Green Table") as a strategy is simple yet powerful. The green table symbolises organic farming, healthy food, healthy living and a healthy environment. It gives small growers a sense of belonging and		AWARD	Limpopo	DKA	Under implementation	14440000
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		<p>an opportunity to grow their own veggies and businesses – organically. The Tala Table is used for marketing and sales of produce by participating farmers, as well as for meetings and deliberations. The past, many of the new eco-friendly farming techniques have been locked away from indigenous language speakers by virtue of inaccessible language and complex concepts. The project assists farmers to carry out assessments of their</p>						
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		<p>own practices, in their own local language, Sepedi. This makes it easier for them to understand the new and sometimes technical language associated with organic production.</p>						
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8.	Mpu LUI Chrissiesmeer	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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9.	Mpu Crocodile Tributaries	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1136004,7
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10.	Mpu Driekoppies Dam	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.\n\n		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	803337,66
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11.	Mpu Enhlanzeni North LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.		Mpumalanga		Under implementation	
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12.	Mpu Famine and Pom Weed	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	7107202,34
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13.	Mpu Sabaan	Hazyview	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under Implementation	963913,91
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14.	Mpu Houtbosloop LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	472494,6
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15.	Mpu Injaka Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	2160274
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16.	Mpu Kwena Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga		Under implementation	
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17.	Mpu Kwena Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	114229,23
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18.	Mpu Louws creek	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	300078,63
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19.	Mpu Lower Komati	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species, undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species, and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The programme increases resilience and reduces vulnerability by addressing the problems of water security (quantity and quality, and impediments to its use, including through structural damage, thermal pollution and eutrophication), threats to biological diversity and the ecological functioning of natural systems, the exacerbation of wild fires, flooding, soil erosion, siltation, damage to estuaries and diseases, and problems affecting tourism, transport, trade and recreation.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	616843,23
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20.	Mpu Manyeleti CSA LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	Manyeleti CSA LUI	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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21.	Mkhondo Springbok Busters Primary Cooperative	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	Mkhondo Springbok Busters Primary Cooperative	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	3699686
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22.	Mpu MTPA invasive Species Programme	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	MTPA LUI	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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23.	Mpu Nooitgedacht	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	465274,08
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24.	Mpu Olifants	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	986058,49
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25.	Mpu Olifants Aquatics	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.\n\n</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	333895,03
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26.	Mpu Olifants River LU	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	King Louis Property Rentals cc	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	865530
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27.	Mpu Oshoek	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	474923
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28.	Mpu Pebbles North	<p>: This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1563295,41
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29.	Mpu Robbers Pass	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	644564,44
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30.	Mpu Sabi Sands PT LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	Sabi Sands PT LUI	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	3134486,54
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31.	Mpu Seanego Resources LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	Seanego Resources	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	3694883
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32.	Mpu Upper Elands	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.\n\n</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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33.	Mpu UpperSapie	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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34.	Mpu Uppersand	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	3452439,96
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35.	Mpu Vygeboom Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	559971,11
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36.	Mpu White River Current	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	697340,44
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37.	Mpu Witbank	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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38.	Mpu Witklip Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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39.	Mpu Barberton	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	247870,54
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40.	Mpu Blyde Restoration Custodianship LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	<p>Kruger to Canyon Biosphere NPC</p>	<p>Mpumalanga</p>	<p>Expanded Public Works Programme</p>	<p>Under implementation</p>	<p>736541</p>
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41.	Mpu Blyde River	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	158160,2
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42.	Mpu Chrissiemeer LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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43.	Mpu Crocodile Tributaries	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	148045
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44.	Mpu Driekoppies Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	149542,69
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45.	Mpu Eerstehoek	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	8164,47
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46.	Mpu Ehlanzeni North LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n\n	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	723630
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47.	Mpu Famine and Pompom Weed	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	2398887,84
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48.	Mpu Gladdespruit	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	190745,87
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49.	Mpu Hazyview_Sabaan	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	330973,76
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50.	Mpu Houtbosloop LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	<p>kusasa Environmental Service</p>	Mpumalanga	<p>Expanded Public Works Programme</p>	<p>Under implementation</p>	0
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51.	Mpu Injaka Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	489280
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52.	Mpu Kwena Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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53.	Mpu Louws Creek	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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54.	Mpu Lower Komati	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	540410,26
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55.	Mpu Lydenburg	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	250157,28
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56.	Mpu Manyeleti CSA LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	Manyeleti CSA LUI	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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57.	Mpu Mkhondo Wakkerstroom LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	Mkhondo Springbok Busters Primary Cooperative LTD	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1371200
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58.	Mpu MTPA Invasive Species Programme	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	MTPA	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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59.	Mpu Nooitgedacht	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	387288
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60.	Mpu Olifants	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1433298,46
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61.	Mpu Olifants Aquatics	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	0
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62.	Mpu Olifants River LUI	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	King Louis Property Rentals cc	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1218090
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63.	Mpu Oshoek	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	263205
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64.	Mpu Peebles North	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	141848
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65.	Mpu Robbers Pass	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	<p>Sabi Pfunanani SBNRM Project</p>	<p>Sand Trust LUI</p>	<p>Mpumalanga Expanded Public Works Programme</p>	<p>Under implementation</p>	595762
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66.	Mpu Sabi Sand_PT LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	Sabi Pfunanani SBNRM Project	Sand Trust LUI	Mpumalanga Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1995200
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67.	Mpu Seanego Resources LUI	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	Seanego Resources	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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68.	Mpu Upper Elands	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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69.	Mpu Upper Sabie	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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70.	Mpu Uppersand	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>		Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1156555,08
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71.	Mpu Vygeboom Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	302306,99
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72.	Mpu Whiteriver_Current	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.\n\n	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	85919,47
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73.	Mpu Witbank	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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74.	Mpu Witklip Dam	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.\n\n</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
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75.	LM_Verena	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	N/A	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	522597,02
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76.	Mpu Balfour	<p>This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.</p>	<p>The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.</p>	Independent Development Trust (IDT)	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	804870,32
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77.	Vertical Integration and Learning for Low Emission Development in South Africa - extended (V-LED+)	The 6-year Vertical Integration and Learning for Low-Emission Development Project (V-LED), facilitated a number of impactful vertical dialogues with the three spheres of government as well as horizontal learning exchanges across local government, to support municipalities with the integration of climate response into their planning processes and improve coordination for local climate action. This phase included the engagement of a broad range of representatives			Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga	German Federal Ministry for the Environment; Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	Complete	
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		<p>from provinces, districts and municipalities across the country. The second phase supported subnational actors in Emalahleni Local Municipality and Nkangala District Municipality in Mpumalanga Province, to more effectively coordinate, plan and implement local climate action measures through coaching and good-practice exchange formats. This pilot project brought key role players and stakeholders together in such a way as to set the</p>						
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		scene for inclusive transformation to take place that is evidence-based, holistic and addresses climate change adaptation and mitigation simultaneously.						
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78.	Indalopreneur South African Green And Inclusive Enterprise Awards & Support Programme	The South African Green and Inclusive Enterprise Awards and support Programme" aims to support innovative entrepreneurial solutions to contribute to the evidence base for climate change bringing about a climate resilient society and an inclusive green economy, which addresses the country's triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The programme aims to: Provide limited but targeted financial support to emerging		Indalo Inclusive	National	Indalopreneur South African Green And Inclusive Enterprise Awards	Planned project	
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		entrepreneurs across South Africa\n- Empower youth and women- led SMME's\n- Improve the flow of information to small businesses\n- Implement Industry based programmes to support small businesses						
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79.	NRM SANP EFP Harvesting Graskop_2	Working for Water has embarked on a programme to contribute to sustainable management and control of invasive species, and to add value to the clearing operations. A programme promoting the utilization of biomass from clearing operations was researched since 1998, 1st at a very limited scale but since 2002 the programme was expanded substantially. This programme has three strategic objectives:\n•	By buying these products people contribute both to supporting environmentally sound products, produced by emerging small business, and to supporting the WfW programme as a whole and its objectives of water security, biodiversity/natural diversity, economic empowerment, ecological processes and social development	South African National Park	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	2430042,98
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		<p>maximizing the positive economic benefits of the WfW programme, by creating extra jobs through the harvesting and processing of plant material;\n• reducing the net cost of clearing, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the WfW programme\n• minimizing potential negative environmental impacts, such as fire damage, by leaving less biomass behind after clearing\n</p>						
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80.	SANP WfW KNP Parthenium	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	8 9680731,72
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81.	SANP WfW Marula South	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species; and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	5604955,74
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82.	NRM SANP EFP Harvesting Graskop_2	Working for Water has embarked on a programme to contribute to sustainable management and control of invasive species, and to add value to the clearing operations. A programme promoting the utilization of biomass from clearing operations was researched since 1998, 1st at a very limited scale but since 2002 the programme was expanded substantially. This programme has three strategic objectives:\n•	By buying these products people contribute both to supporting environmentally sound products, produced by emerging small business, and to supporting the WfW programme as a whole and its objectives of water security, biodiversity/natural diversity, economic empowerment, ecological processes and social development.	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga		Under implementation	2932545
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		<p>maximizing the positive economic benefits of the WfW programme, by creating extra jobs through the harvesting and processing of plant material.\n• reducing the net cost of clearing, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the WfW programme\n• minimizing potential negative environmental impacts, such as fire damage, by leaving less biomass behind after clearing\n</p>						
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83.	NRM SANP EFP Wetmill Graskop_2	Working for Water has embarked on a programme to contribute to sustainable management and control of invasive species, and to add value to the clearing operations. A programme promoting the utilization of biomass from clearing operations was researched since 1998, 1st at a very limited scale but since 2002 the programme was expanded substantially. This programme has three strategic objectives:\n•	By buying these products people contribute both to supporting environmentally sound products, produced by emerging small business, and to supporting the WfW programme as a whole and adds objectives of water security, biodiversity/natural diversity, economic empowerment, ecological processes and social development.	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	5103502
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		<p>maximizing the positive economic benefits of the WfW programme, by creating extra jobs through the harvesting and processing of plant material.\n• reducing the net cost of clearing, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the WfW programme\n• minimizing potential negative environmental impacts, such as fire damage, by leaving less biomass behind after clearing\n</p>						
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84.	SANP WfE KNP Marula Rehab_3	This programme aims to restore the composition, structure and function of degraded land, thereby enhancing ecosystem functioning, such as carbon sequestration, water regulation and purification.	The degree of degradation, improvement and fragmentation of habitats can provide information on land cover changes and the general impact/effectiveness of land management practices. This information will be particularly useful in monitoring the need for and the effectiveness of specific adaptation measures aimed at improving land management and enhancing biodiversity as a result. This needs to look at land as well as fresh water, marine and estuarine habitats. Levels of organic carbon in soils in relation to climate data can provide an indication of the	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1841997,17
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			<p>way in which climate is linked to soil degradation, land use change and farming practices. This is because an increase in temperature and a reduction in moisture tend to accelerate the decomposition of organic material, leading to a decline in soil organic carbon stocks and an increase in CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere. Lower levels of organic carbon in the soil are generally detrimental to soil fertility and water retention capacity and tend to increase soil compaction, which leads to increases in surface water runoff and erosion i.e. soils become less resilient to the</p>					
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			impacts of climate change.\n\n					
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85.	SANP WfE KNP Monitoring_3	This programme aims to restore the composition, structure and function of degraded land, thereby enhancing ecosystem functioning, such as carbon sequestration, water regulation and purification.	Levels of organic carbon in soils in relation to climate data can provide an indication of the way in which climate is linked to soil degradation, land use change and farming practices. This is because an increase in temperature and a reduction in moisture tend to accelerate the decomposition of organic material, leading to a decline in soil organic carbon stocks and an increase in CO2 emissions to the atmosphere. Lower levels of organic carbon in the soil are generally detrimental to soil fertility and water retention capacity and tend to increase	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1212181,33
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			soil compaction, which leads to increases in surface water runoff and erosion i.e. soils become less resilient to the impacts of climate change.					
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86.	SANP WfW KNP Parthenium_3	This programme aims to restore the composition, structure and function of degraded land, thereby enhancing ecosystem functioning, such as carbon sequestration, water regulation and purification.	Levels of organic carbon in soils in relation to climate data can provide an indication of the way in which climate is linked to soil degradation, land use change and farming practices. This is because an increase in temperature and a reduction in moisture tend to accelerate the decomposition of organic material, leading to a decline in soil organic carbon stocks and an increase in CO2 emissions to the atmosphere. Lower levels of organic carbon in the soil are generally detrimental to soil fertility and water retention capacity and tend to increase	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	6765939,06
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			soil compaction, which leads to increases in surface water runoff and erosion i.e. soils become less resilient to the impacts of climate change.					
87.	SANP WfW Marula South_3	This programme aims to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; undertaking early detection of and rapid response to emerging invasive alien species;	The resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems can be reduced by the invasion of alien species as they often impact water and soil nutrient availability.	South African National Parks	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	3657874,43

		and, containing the impact of established invasive alien species. These are achieved through integrated prevention and control methods, and supported by the use of incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research.\n\n						
88.	GP WOF Mdala	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	8 1049372,89

			regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk					
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89.	Balfour (MP_091)	<p>The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management.</p>	<p>The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to</p>	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	7 1049001,94
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			exacerbate the incidence of fire risk					
90.	MPU WOF Breyton	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	4 1276535,40

			ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk						
91.	MPU Dispatchers	WOF	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation 1	196687,865

			<p>change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk</p>					
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92.	MPU WOF Graskop	<p>The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management.</p>	<p>The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to</p>	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Trevor Abrahams	Under implementation	2032441,273
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			exacerbate the incidence of fire risk					
93.	MPU WOF Loskop Dam	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	1573502,92

			ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk.					
94.	MPU WOF Lydenburg	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	6 1376815,05

			<p>change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk</p>					
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95.	MPU WOF Mayflower	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation 8	1193870,24
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			exacerbate the incidence of fire risk.					
96.	MPU Mlambongwane	WOF The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	7 1049001,94

			ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk					
97.	MPU WOF Nelspruit	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation 2	2158629,16

			<p>change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk</p>					
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98.	MPU WOF Nelspruit Drivers	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation 1	655626,217
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			exacerbate the incidence of fire risk.					
99.	MPU WOF Nkomazi	The programme aims to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated management.	The importance of the use of fire in fire-driven natural systems is a fundamental environmental benefit of the work of this programme, and adds to the ability of natural systems to withstand the impacts of climate change. With the anticipated increase in temperature due to climate change, much of the fire regimes required for effective	Kishugu Training (Pty) Ltd	Mpumalanga	Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	4 1311252,43

			<p>ecological functioning will be turned on its head, with the prospects of dry spells of relatively long duration expected to occur more frequently during all seasons. Increasing temperatures and increased drought frequencies combine to exacerbate the incidence of fire risk</p>					
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100.	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment	Climate projections indicate that the uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM), in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, will experience a warmer future with uncertain changes in mean annual rainfall, but with an increased number of flash flood and storm events due to an increase in short duration rainfall. With floods, severe storms and wildland fires already being among the main hazards currently faced by communities in the UMDM, the projections		South African National Biodiversity Institute	KwaZulu-Natal	Adaptation Fund	Under implementation	9 108562172,
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		<p>are of concern as they indicate an increased risk of these climate-driven events, and do not exclude the potential for an increase in drought events. The projections are of particular concern for the areas and populations in the UMDM as many are already vulnerable to these hazards due to various non-climate related reasons, including: i) low-cost and informal housing located close to river watercourses or on flood plains within</p>						
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		<p>catchments; ii) housing of poor standard located on steep hillsides; iii) under-resourced fire stations; iv) high-density informal and formal settlements; v) poor land use management and over-exploitation of natural resources, including grasslands; and vi) small scale farmers using crops and methods that are not resilient to the impacts of climate change. The predicted increase in frequency and intensity of climate-driven events will significantly increase the</p>						
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		<p>vulnerability of affected communities within the UMDM, where adaptive capacity is low. This is inter alia related to low levels of income and education, a significant young (under 19) and old (over 70) population, and a general lack of awareness with regard to impacts of climate change. The overall objective of the uMngeni Resilience project is to reduce the vulnerability of these communities and small scale farmers in the UMDM to the impacts of climate change. This is to be</p>						
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		<p>achieved by increasing climate resilience and adaptive capacity by combining traditional and scientific knowledge in an integrated approach to adaptation. This will be enabled through implementing a suite of complementary gender-sensitive project interventions, focussing on: i) early warning and ward-based disaster response systems; ii) ecological and engineering infrastructure solutions specifically focused on vulnerable communities, including women; iii)</p>						
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		<p>integrating the use of climate-resilient crops and climate-smart techniques into new and existing farming systems; and iv) disseminating adaptation lessons learned and policy recommendations, to facilitate scaling up and replication. A number of sites were identified by the UMDM as demonstration sites for the project. Four sites were selected, based on the results of a vulnerability assessment, stakeholder</p>						
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		<p>consultations, and subsequent short-listing and ground-truthing through site visits. The sites are: i) low-lying high-density settlements; ii) the rural area of Ward 8 of Vulindlela, Msunduzi Local Municipality; iii) the rural farming area of Ward 8 of Swayimane, uMshwathi Local Municipality; and iv) the rural area of Ward 5 of Nhlazuka, Richmond Local Municipality.</p>						
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101.	Taking Adaptation to the Ground: A Small Grants Facility for Enabling Local Level Responses to Climate Change	Climate change projections have indicated that both the Mopani District, in Limpopo in the north east of South Africa, and the Namakwa District, in the Northern Cape in the north west of South Africa, will be subject to increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns. According to local scale analysis of historical trends and future projections, there is a distinct warming trend for both Mopani and Namakwa, which will be far more severe by 2050 if global		South African National Biodiversity Institute	Limpopo, Northern Cape	Adaptation Fund	Complete	34417098
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		<p>mitigation efforts are unsuccessful. Rainfall changes are much less certain, with temporal and spatial variability. Yet in historical trends there are indications of an increase in the intensity of heavy rainfall events in both areas, evident through a decrease in the number of rain days coupled with an unchanged average annual rainfall. Warming, and the associated increase in the number of extremely warm days, is set to impact evaporation rates and water</p>						
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		<p>availability. This is a concern as water is already scarce in Namakwa and in parts of Mopani. Greater amplitude of dry and wet spells, along with increasing temperatures, will negatively impact already stressed communities in both areas – thus rendering them more vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change, more specifically droughts, seasonal shifts and storm-related disaster events. Climate-related risks are</p>						
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		<p>generally greater for disadvantaged, rural and poor communities because of limited adaptive capacity and greater sensitivity to climate-driven impacts. Both Mopani and Namakwa Districts are characterised by the prevalence of rural, poor communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. This threat requires climate finance for adaptation activities to find its way to these most vulnerable communities. However, such communities</p>						
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		<p>typically lack the capacity required to access the necessary funding. The project thus entails the implementation of a small grant finance mechanism to address this financial, capacity and adaptation need.</p> <p>The Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (SGF) will increase climate resilience in rural communities and socio-economic systems in these two pilot district municipalities in South Africa, by working directly with local</p>						
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		stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries through a small granting mechanism. The overall goal of the project is to ensure that vulnerable, rural communities in the project target areas have reduced vulnerability and increased resilience to the anticipated impacts of climate variability and change. The objective is to incorporate climate adaptation response strategies into local practices so that assets, livelihoods and ecosystem services are protected from climate-						
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		<p>induced risks associated with expected droughts, seasonal shifts and storm-related disaster events. The project will do so through three main components: i) providing small grants to vulnerable communities that deliver tangible and sustainable benefits; ii) empowering local institutions to identify and implement adaptation response measures; and iii) compiling and sharing lessons learned to facilitate future scaling up and replication of</p>						
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		<p>small grant-financing approaches. The Community Adaptation SGF will be led by SouthSouthNorth (SSN) Trust, who will act as the Executing Entity (EE), and Conservation South Africa (CSA), who will act as the Facilitating Agency in the Namakwa District. The Facilitating Agency for the Mopani District is still to be selected.</p>						
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102.	Scaling up ecosystem-based approaches to managing climate-intensified disaster risks in vulnerable regions of South Africa	Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of droughts, floods and wildfires in South Africa, threatening the ecosystems that underpin rural livelihoods and the South African economy. Well managed ecosystems have the potential to reduce the severity and risk of these extreme events, especially for vulnerable rural communities. The proposed project will enable scale-up of ecosystem-based approaches, buffering		South African National Biodiversity Institute-SANBI	National	Green Climate Fund	Planned project	
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		<p>the impacts of climate-intensified extreme events, and enhancing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) rehabilitation of vulnerable catchments;ii) integration of ecosystem-based approaches into settlement planning and disaster risk reduction; andiii) upscaling ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (EcoDRR) approaches across South Africa. The project will be executed by the Department of Environment, Forestry						
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		and Fisheries (DEFF, formerly known as Department of Environmental Affairs) with support from the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The project will be overseen by the South African National Biodiversity Institute.					
103.	Household food production and rainwater harvesting	To ensure sustainable food security at household level and provide rainwater harvesting equipment to		Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Mpumalanga		Under implementation

		address water scarcity that can negatively						
104.	Just Transition to a Decarbonised Economy for South Africa (JUST SA)	The project supports the implementation of pathways towards an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society. At the national level, the project supports the multi-level stakeholder dialogue set up by the Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) on Just Transition, ensuring an inclusive and results-oriented process. At regional level, the project assists			National	Germany	Under implementation	€ 15 000 000

		<p>the Mpumalanga provincial government in formulating a concrete, sustainable and just green economy transition plan for a diversified regional economy, which covers skills pathway development and finance mechanisms. At the local level, the project implements the plan, pilots and scales up in selected municipalities of Mpumalanga and private sector action is incentivised.</p>						
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105.	Climate-friendly and energy-efficient urban development in Southern Africa	The objective of the project is to reduce emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), stabilizing the levels of heat-trapping GHG in the atmosphere and several actions that help reducing vulnerability to the consequences of climate change. The total amount of the loan is \$138 960 000. \n			National	Germany	Under implementation	1971599997
106.	The Presidential Youth Employment Intervention	The PYEI is a multi-sector action plan working to address South Africa's chronic youth unemployment challenge. It seeks to increase the number of			National	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Under implementation	

		earning opportunities created for young people and combines a range of priority actions to boost youth employment.						
107.	Career Path Development for Employment (CPD4E)	Improve the employment and income generation prospects of young South Africans in a sustainable, increasingly decarbonised and inclusive economy aligned with the just transition principles			National	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Under implementation	
108.	Integrated NDC Implementation Support	The project supports Socio economic studies and consultancy to			National	Germany	Under implementation	

		support coal phase out and implementation of NDC. This project was given technical assistance worth € 3 650 000 from Germany						
109.	Just energy Transition Partnership	The aim of the project is to prepare activities, including feasibility studies and technical assistance, helps define technical requirements, attract financing, technologies and services in South Africa's priority infrastructure projects. The Agency also connects overseas project sponsors with United State partners			National	United State of America	Under implementation	141894409

		through its reverse trade missions, industry conferences and expert workshops. The total amount of Funding is \$ 10 000 000.						
110.	Renewable Energy and Green Hydrogen Financing Facility (REGHF)	The aim is to contribute to the achievement of the NDCs by promoting investments in favour of the expansion of renewable energies in sub-Saharan Africa, including the possibility of promoting the market ramp-up. The total amount of funding is \$ 579 000.			National	Germany	Under implementation	8215000

111.	Just Energy Transition Partnership	The aim of the project is to reduce emissions and climate resilient development, to accelerate the just transition and the decarbonisation of the electricity system The Total amount of funding is \$ 34 740 000.\n			National	Germany	Under implementation	492900000
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112.	Developing an Science, Technology and Innovation-led cross-sectoral Circular Economy Roadmap for abating Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in South Africa	The objective of this initiative is to assist in the effective development of a country-specific Science, Technology and Innovation-led (STI-led) circular economy roadmap, aimed at addressing sustainable resource utilisation in South Africa, and with it, climate mitigation and adaptation. Based on the needs of the country, the scope of the roadmap will be cross sectoral and stemming from a national material flows approach. The STI4 Circular Economy			National	The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Under implementation	4465789,85
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		<p>Roadmap will be generated as the result of a participative process that will gather information about: Insights regarding the methodology and implications of a national material flow analysis, Key stakeholders and current initiatives, the circular economy value and definition of benefits, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges identified by the DSI and its stakeholders, The evidence needs of these stakeholders to drive circularity, for an</p>						
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		<p>evidence-based STI-led Circular Economy Roadmap, existing skills and capabilities to deliver an STI-led circular economy Roadmap as well as identifying potential projects that can be prepared and scaled-up as a follow-up of this technical assistance. Some of the expected outcome, outputs and activities are; development of communication documents, diagnosis of the Circular Economy Landscape in South Africa, Identification and</p>						
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		<p>schematization of Circular Economy related policies, stakeholders, and initiatives, Identification of circular economy priority areas and activities for STI in South Africa, analysis of STI-related activities of the Department of Science Innovation and other institutions related to circular economy. Additionally other expected outputs include Stakeholder workshop to define circular economy priority areas and activities for STI in South Africa,</p>						
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		development of a draft STI4CE Roadmap as well as identification and preparation of a Circular Economy Pilot Project.							
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113.	Restoring Landscapes in South Africa (ReLISA): Nature-based solutions for climate, biodiversity and people - scoping mission	Grassland and savanna ecosystems are under intense pressure from climate and land use change. They are both habitat for wildlife and livestock and a vast natural carbon store. ReLISA makes the economic case for landscape-level restoration and creates the conditions for a just transition of South Africa's land-use sector by restoring degraded key biomes, while recognising the socio-cultural, economic and land tenure context. On-the-ground			National	IKI	Complete	9231136,41
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		<p>implementation will contribute effectively to adapt to climate change, address biodiversity loss, while improving livelihoods of rural communities and commercial farmers. By upscaling appropriate measures the project will support the environmental goals of South Africa, the Rio Conventions, and the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration.</p>						
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114.	Program to support the further development and implementation of South Africa's climate policy (CSP) - Phase IV	The project supports the DFFE in implementing national climate goals in the areas of climate protection, adaptation to climate change and transparency. It also advises on how to include biological diversity. At the same time, the project promotes innovative financing streams and supports the preparation of projects. In doing so, it strengthens national, subnational and private organizations and actors in implementing measures against climate change and to			National	Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	Under the implementation	208452900
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		secure biological diversity. It also improves the dialogue about climate and biodiversity between the projects of the BMUV's International Climate Protection Initiative (IKI) in South Africa and between other actors through networking offers and knowledge management.						
115.	Biodiversity and Red Meat Initiative	This project is part of the larger Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative (NWI) and focuses on the implementation of conservation stewardship. The project works with	Behaviour Modification			Conservation International	Under implementation	

		livestock farmers to find sustainable climate change adaptation solutions, and will encourage and enable farmers to derive tangible income benefits from implementing holistic farming practices.\n						
116.	Working on Fire	Working on Fire protects lives, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes and their sustainability through integrated veld and forest fire management, and contributes to economic empowerment, skills development, and social	Loss Prevention			DEA	Under implementation	

		equity and accelerated service delivery.						
117.	Working for Water	Working for Water manages invasive alien species, enhancing the sustainable use and conservation of ecosystem services and natural resources, and supporting the integrity of South Africa's natural resource capital.				Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	
118.	Working for Land	Working for Land manages the restoration of degraded land, thereby improving veld productivity, ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration,				Expanded Public Works Programme	Under implementation	

		ecological and sustainable harvesting benefits, as well as watershed services by reducing erosion, increasing soil water holding capacity, thus benefiting water quantity and quality. \n \n						
119.	Rain Water Harvesting	A project to implement rain water harvesting tanks has just been approved. The tanks will collect rain water from the roof it will then be sent to tanks on the roof of the Head Office building, where the water will be dispatched for flushing of toilets.	Loss Prevention			The Clicks Group	Planned project	

120.	Durban Adaptation Charter	The Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC) was the key output of the Durban Local Government Convention (2nd to 5th December 2011) which ran concurrently with the COP17 climate negotiations in Durban in December 2011. The Durban Local Government Convention was organised by a Local Government partnership, made up of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), the South African Cities Network (SACN),	Loss Prevention			eThekweni, USAID	Under implementation	
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		<p>eThekweni Municipality, South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) together with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. On the 4th December, 107 mayors and elected officials representing over 950 local governments signed the Durban Adaptation Charter. By signing the Charter, these representatives of 27</p>						
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		<p>countries, pledged to strengthen local level adaptive capacity to climate change, and committed local governments around the world to urgent and decisive climate adaptation action. The DAC complements existing local government climate change mitigation initiatives, such as the Mexico City Pact (signed prior to COP16 in 2010) and the associated carbon Cities Climate Registry. The Mexico City Pact commits local</p>						
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		<p>governments to mitigation actions (by reducing their Greenhouse Gas emissions through implementing energy efficiency and renewal energy programmes) to reduce the severity of future climate change, while the Durban Adaptation Charter commits local governments to take the necessary steps to prepare their cities for whatever climate change impacts will be experienced. Together, these initiatives provide a holistic vision for</p>						
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		<p>transforming the world's cities and local governments to making them more 'climate smart'. The participants of the convention collectively elected Councillor James Nxumalo, Mayor of eThekweni Municipality, to lead the initiative and to present the charter to the high level segment of COP17/ on the 8th December 2011, in order to urge the parties of the negotiations to acknowledge the critical need for adaptation, especially in the developing world, and to</p>						
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		<p>focus on the importance of urbanising the global climate agenda. In As of July 2012, the number of DAC signatories has increased to 971, its implementation is being planned through USAID (United States Agency for International Development) funding and a number of implementing partners. The next implementation planning event will be an international workshop of thought leaders in the climate change adaptation field to determine the</p>						
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		adaptation needs of signatory cities and to plan the governance of the DAC. This will be held in March this year.							
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121.	SOUTH AFRICAN ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATION NETWORK (SAEON)	SAEON is a comprehensive, sustained, coordinated and responsive South African environmental observation network that delivers long-term reliable data for scientific research and informs decision making; for a knowledge society and improved quality of life. SAEON runs six nodes or research stations that are geographically distributed to cover terrestrial biomes and the marine systems surrounding South Africa. The objective is				National Research Foundation	Under implementation	
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		<p>to understand changes and responses in ecosystem functioning and structure caused by primary and secondary drivers, and to distinguish between human-driven and natural variability. Primary drivers include climate and Earth system change, land use, invasive species, pollution/eutrophication. SAEON is largely using an in situ observation (monitoring) approach supported by airborne and space-based observations. The aim is to obtain time-series</p>						
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		<p>data of longer than ten years and at multiple spatial scales. Data is made publicly accessible for scientific research and policy/management decision making. Observational capacity is created by establishing research and observation platforms equipped with infrastructure and equipment, and by providing opportunities for research students.</p>						
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122.	Berg River Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Project	The ultimate aim of this project is to restore the most important river system in the Cape Town Metro pole area to a healthy river system that will promote human wellbeing. This important natural resource affects every person indirectly in the Metro pole area due to the food that is produced from this resource and the value adding from the agricultural industry. This river also supply a major portion of the water required for domestic purposes in the Cape Metro. This	Loss Prevention			National Department: Disaster Management	Under implementation	
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		<p>project will create massive employment in the implementation and outcome of increased water supply for the production of food. The mitigation effect of flooding and major damage to infrastructure will be immediately addressed by this cleaning project and the rehabilitation of the river will be the adaption required to ensure this precious resource does not degrade into its present state.</p>						
123.	Western Cape Climate Adaptation Database	A database of climate adaptation projects has been developed of all	Loss Prevention			Western Cape Government	Under implementation	

		Western Cape projects and some of the research.						
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124.	Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme	The Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme (UCPP) is a landscape scale intervention for restoration and maintenance of a healthy Umzimvubu River system from source to sea. The project stems from Conservation South Africa's vision to see South Africa's Hotspots restored and maintained to provide water, food and climate change resilience for the long-term benefit of people and nature. The UCPP proposes the	Loss Prevention, Loss Prevention, Loss Prevention			donors to Conservation South Africa	Under implementation	
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		<p>establishment of a catchment management strategy and restoration plan for the Umzimvubu River corridor, with implementation commencing with strong stakeholder collaboration and demonstration projects in the Upper Catchment, aimed at the expansion and implementation of principles and techniques to the wider catchment. Using an action-learning and systems approach, the aim of the UCPP is to restore and protect catchment integrity and</p>						
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		<p>stability, improve livelihoods and resilience of ecosystems and economies, through sound institutional co-operation over a 20 year period. Implementation of the UCPP has been phased into four manageable parts, each spanning five years. The timeframe and phasing of the full 20 year programme are outlined below: Phase 1 (Years 1 - 5). Key objectives and activities for this phase are: Awareness & Action learning: focus on</p>						
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		<p>establishing demonstration projects in collaboration with existing initiatives, develop baselines for the area through research and M&E framework, formalise collaboration and extract lessons learnt. Establish seller side of PES structures through stewardship. Identify possible buyers / markets. Develop basic policy strategy.</p> <p>Phase 2 (Years 6 - 10). Key objectives and activities for this phase are: Replication: share lessons learnt into</p>						
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		<p>possible models/approaches, replicate or upscale projects in wider river basin geography based on models from demonstration, formalize governance processes, policy influence through advocacy based on lessons learnt.</p> <p>Phase 3 (Years 11-15). Key objectives and activities for this phase are: Policy influence & Adoption: supporting governance structures to adopt working models for improved catchment management, expand in</p>						
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		<p>wider catchment, bigger policy focus and influence.</p> <p>Phase 4 (Years 15 -20). Key objectives and activities for this phase are: Entrenchment: measure wider ecosystem impacts from initial phases, provide ongoing support for improved governance and policy, continued monitoring and advocacy, finalise exit strategy with responsibility for communal PES management resolved.</p> <p>\n</p>						
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125.	The Adaptation Network	The Adaptation Network is a professional network for information sharing and learning on climate change adaptation issues that brings together actors from civil society, government, academia and business. It was founded in 2009, when it was recognised that climate change adaptation work in South Africa lacked both coordination and a forum where those involved in adaptation work could network, share information and make input to national	Loss Prevention			Indigo Development and Change	Under implementation	
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		<p>and international policy processes. The aim of the Network is thus to provide a creative space for knowledge exchange and information sharing. The approach of the Network is centred on sharing and exchange through workshops, an emailing list and a website.</p>						
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126.	Municipal Adaptation Plans Cost-Benefit Analysis.	The adaptation planning process employed a multi-criteria assessment approach to ranking a list of adaptive responses in each of the three sectors. The final score was derived using a combination of merit (of the plan) and urgency. To further prioritise interventions in terms of implementation, an innovative cost-benefit analysis is being undertaken whereby the number of people benefiting from an intervention is used to assess priority instead	Loss Prevention			eThekweni Municipality	Under implementation	
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		<p>of the usual financial metrics. This is a more suitable approach within cities of the Global South, such as Durban, where human need and adaptation are two sides of the development coin.</p>						
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127.	Working For Wetland	Working for Land manages the restoration of degraded land, thereby improving veld productivity, ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, ecological and sustainable harvesting benefits, as well as watershed services by reducing erosion, increasing soil water holding capacity, thus benefiting water quantity and quality.	Loss Prevention			DEA	Under implementation	
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128.	Community Adaptation Plans	The CAP project had three sub-projects:1) A social vulnerability and adaptation planning study, conducted in Amaoti, Ntuzuma and Ntshongweni, aimed at understanding how climate change impacts exacerbate daily challenges and risks faced by vulnerable communities.2) An assessment of climate change impacts upon maize, including an investigation into the productivity of alternative staple crops under climate change conditions and their	Loss Prevention			eThekweni Municipality	Under implementation	
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		social acceptability.\n3) Research into water harvesting options and the undertaking of a local level project focusing on water harvesting, water-wise landscaping and the improvement of a community garden were initiated at a school in Luganda.						
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129.	Endangered Wildlife Trust - Drylands Conservation Programme	The Riparian Loss Prevention Restoration Project is a research driven project of the Endangered Wildlife Trust's Drylands Conservation Programme (EWT-DCP). The project aims to redress environmental degradation and habitat fragmentation along seasonal river courses in the Karoo in order to restore ecosystem functions and ensure the conservation of the biodiversity which provides natural resilience to ecosystems. An				Altron, Lindt, DEA, DG Murray, etc.	Under Implementation	
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		<p>integrated approach is taken whereby aspects of biodiversity conservation are integrated with agriculture, and social upliftment. Objectives: To restore natural riparian vegetation along seasonal rivers in the Karoo in order to restore ecosystem health (improved ecosystem services and processes) and concomitantly improve resilience to climate change. To develop a model of ecosystem-based adaptation which could be replicated</p>						
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		<p>along rivers in other arid systems and lead to landscape level climate change adaptation, in South Africa, Africa and possibly other arid regions worldwide) To integrate ecosystem restoration with sustainable land management principles and socio-economic upliftment of local communities) To facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into local government outlooks and perspectives; \ne) To improve the capacity</p>						
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		<p>and understanding of local Karoo communities and authorities to the need and means to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Expected outcomes:</p> <p>The resilience of Karoo ecosystems to impacts of climate change is enhanced, through improved site ecosystem services and processes and through sustainable land management practices</p> <p>Through improved resilience and sustainable management, natural resource utilization is</p>						
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		<p>improved The capacity of local authorities to engage with climate change adaptation is improved; The economics of local communities are improved through employment and training opportunities provided through restoration;\ne) The ecosystem-based model is replicable and accountable and is applicable and relevant to other arid systems; Conservation of biodiversity is enhanced, as indicated by improved survival of</p>						
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		Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit populations;\ng) Communities are empowered to understand and engage with climate change adaptation.						
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130.	City of Cape Town City Staff Training	The vision the City has for its staff and councillors is to make them environmentally aware and provide them with the tools to take collective responsibility for the environment. Through Environmental Awareness, Education and Training programmes (EAET), the city has developed awareness amongst staff and councillors that enables them to take action, participate actively and share responsibility and ownership. The goal of this project is to facilitate	Behaviour Modification			City of Cape Town	Under implementation	
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		appropriate environmental awareness, education and training programmes for City staff and councillors, in alignment with the City's Education, Training and Development Policy (ETD), Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP) and the strategic objectives of the Environmental Resource Management Department; to ensure the sustainability and effective operation of the EAET programme through external and						
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		internal partnerships, resource allocation and materials development; and lastly to ensure the success of the programme through the use of monitoring and evaluation tools.\n						
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131.	Climate Smart Cape Town	"Climate Smart Cape Town (CSCT) is a campaign to help educate residents of Cape Town about climate change and how they can take action. It will also inform them about the actions the City and other leading public and private sector organisations has already taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The vision of this campaign is to become a more compact and resource efficient; lower carbon city that adapts well to the impacts of climate	Behaviour Modification			The City of Cape Town, Coalition Partners	Under implementation	
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		<p>change, protecting its most vulnerable citizens and building an economic future based on clean development, localisation and jobs for all. Cape Town aims to inspire and assist other regional, national and continental cities to achieve similar ends.</p> <p>The primary geographical focus of the CSCT campaign is the metropolitan region of Cape Town however, the campaign recognises the important role played by the Western Cape Provincial government</p>						
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		<p>as a Cape Town Climate Change Coalition (CTCCC) partner in extending its application and influence to municipalities of the Western Cape. The Climate Change Coalition includes businesses, NGO's, academics, provincial and local government.\n</p>						
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132.	Development of an early warning system for infectious diseases in southern Africa	<p>The main task for the MRC on the iDEWS project is to document the incidence of pneumonia and diarrhoea in relation to temperature in Giyani District. Hospital admissions data are being collected and analysed. The outcome will be a dataset of disease incidence that will then be compared to ambient temperatures. The larger projects aims to develop an early warning system for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea in Limpopo.</p>				SAMRC	Under implementation	
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133.	Youth Environmental School Programme	The City of Cape Town's Youth Environmental School (YES) Programme is a year-round programme of activities for learners and educators. Also falling under the YES banner are YES EduNet (a network that aims to empower and capacitate educators about environmental issues); the Orbes Media Careers Fair; the Cape Town Teaching Institute's Energy Efficiency Course for teachers; the Youth, Urban Nature and Global Information	Behaviour Modification			City of Cape Town	Under implementation	
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		<p>Systems project; the Blue Flag Beach Programme; and Coastal Cleanup Day. Environmental education facilities and programmes are also offered at several of the City's nature reserves and sites, where school groups can book to visit. Working closely with a host of internal and external partners across the city, the YES team is dedicated to making the programme more accessible to schools, learners and educators. As South Africa is facing enormous</p>						
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		<p>environmental challenges, both now and in the years ahead, YES is the perfect vehicle through which our city's youth can gain knowledge, hands-on skills and respect for their environment. As is well known, the youth of today will have to make crucial environmental and developmental choices in the future and the goal of YES is to equip them to make these choices in an informed and wise manner. Some of the objectives include: showing the City of</p>						
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		<p>Cape Town's commitment to the environmental education of its youth, to provide a platform for organisations to present their environmental programmes to school learners, to provide a platform for City line function departments to work together for a better environment, to expose the potential of the City's over 30 natural sites and areas, to expose as many school learners as possible to environmental issues, to provide a diverse and</p>						
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		<p>varied programme of activities representing Cape Town's environments, to promote YES EduNet, to guarantee a quality programme through a formal evaluation process, to build sustainable partnerships to secure the future of the YES programme, To promote Eco-Schools , to support the Western Cape Education Department's new revised curriculum statements, to support the City's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Integrated</p>						
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		Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP) vision and Environmental Education and Training (EE & T) Strategy.						
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134.	Spatial Development Framework	<p>The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was endorsed by Council in 2011 and has three key strategies. The first is to plan for employment and improve access to economic opportunities. The second is to manage urban growth and create a balance between urban development and environmental protection. Lastly, to build an inclusive integrated and vibrant city. The SDF is a long term (20 year) plan to manage growth and</p>	Spatial Loss Prevention			City of Cape Town	Under implementation	
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		<p>change in Cape Town. It provides a long term vision of the desired spatial form and structures of Cape Town and aligns the City's spatial development goals, strategies and policies with relevant national and provincial spatial principles and policies. It guides the proposals contained in the more detailed District Spatial Development Plan which cover a shorter planning time frame (10 year) and the preparation of Local Spatial Plans.</p>						
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135.	Namaqualand Climate Change Adaptation Corridors: South Africa Organic Garden of Hope	A community garden project that produces fresh produces as well as providing food parcels for the town's ill and old, and sustains a weekly soup day for the local school children. Supermarkets such as Spar in nearby Springbok, the "capital" of Namaqualand, are also partnering with the project, providing supplementary soup bones and bread.\n	Behaviour Modification			Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative (NWI)	Under implementation	
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136.	Sea Level Rise Risk Assessment and Economic Modelling	In 2008 the City initiated a five phase project to model the predicted risks of both average sea level rise and the associated risk of more frequent and intense coastal storms and resulting storm surge events. This modelling enabled an economic risk assessment of City infrastructure, which is being used to inform the City's no-regrets risk averse forward planning. The city continues to update and review its sea level rise predictions to ensure informed decision				City of Cape Town	Under implementation	
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		<p>making about development and infrastructure. Phase one of this project will model the predicted changes in a range of scenarios. A computer Global Information System model will be developed that will demonstrate the coastal changes resulting from sea level rise. Phase two of the project identifies the risks and impacts associated with Climate Change. Phase three provides a detailed assessment of the risks and cost the City and its citizens will experience</p>						
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		<p>from the potential loss of amenities, infrastructure and services from sea level rise and associated influences of climate change over the next five hundred years. Phase four, involves the adaptation and management measures that would lower the risk profile of the City. This will be achieved through recommendations for priority action to relocate infrastructure and services away from vulnerable areas and to strengthen protective infrastructure where needed. The last phase</p>						
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		<p>involves full investigation of alongshore features of vulnerability on the City of Cape Town coastline, and their incorporation into the City of Cape Town Geographic Information System (GIS)</p>						
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137.	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni	This project aims to reduce climate vulnerability and increase the resilience and adaptive capacity in rural and peri-urban settlements and small-scale farmers in productive landscapes in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM), KwaZulu Natal Province, South Africa, that are threatened by climate variability and change, through an integrated adaptation approach.	Loss Prevention			GEF Trust Fund	Planned project	
138.	Duiwenhoks River Control	River Control	Loss Prevention			Unknown	Under implementation	

139.	Goukou River Control	River control	Loss Prevention			Unknown	Under implementation	
140.	Gouritsmond River Control	River control	Loss Prevention			Unknown	Under implementation	
141.	SANTAM Risk and Resilience Study Project in Eden District Municipality	Phase 1: Assessing the risk of sea-storm, wildfire and flooding and how this changes with climate and land-cover change for the insurance industry within the Southern Cape (Santam); Phase 2: Business Adopt a Municipality (BAAM); This project looked was aimed at assessing vulnerability and risk assessment within 9 different parameters				Unknown	Under implementation	

		that jointly gave a detailed vulnerability rating for Mossel Bay to Glentana coastal areas within Eden DM (could be seen as Pilot project for assessing risk and vulnerability for the whole coast of SA); The project also looked at few response measures to increase resilience, all of which was written within a report to Santam						
142.	Improving management effectiveness of the Protected Area Network	The Biodiversity of South Africa is protected from existing and emerging threats through the development of a	Loss Prevention			GEF Trust Fund	Under implementation	

		financially sustainable, effective and representative national protected area network and improved land use practices in buffers around parks with a focus on community benefits and partnerships.						
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143.	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment	<p>The overall objective of the uMngeni Resilience project is to reduce climate vulnerability and increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and small scale farmers in production landscapes in the UMDM that are threatened by climate variability and change, through an integrated adaptation approach.</p> <p>The project will adopt a suite of complementary gender-sensitive project interventions, focussing on: i) early warning and response systems; ii) a</p>	Loss Prevention			Adaptation Fund	Planned project	
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		<p>combination of ecological and engineering infrastructure solutions specifically focused on vulnerable communities, including women; iii) integrating climate variability and change responses into agricultural practices and infrastructure; and iv) disseminating adaptation lessons learned and policy recommendations, to facilitate scaling up and replication.</p>						
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144.	Taking Adaptation to the ground : SGF for enabling local level responding to Climate Change	The overall goal of the project is to ensure that local communities in the project focal areas have reduced vulnerability and increased resilience to the anticipated impacts of climate change. The objective is to incorporate climate adaptation response strategies into local practices so that assets, livelihoods and ecosystem services are protected from climate induced risks associated with expected droughts, seasonal shifts and storm-related disaster	Loss Prevention			SouthSouthNorth Trust	Planned project	
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		<p>events. To do so, the project will seek to increase climate resilience in productive landscapes and socio-economic systems in communities in two pilot district municipalities in South Africa, by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries through a small grant mechanism</p>						
145.	<p>Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System</p>	<p>To build resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Benguela Current marine fisheries systems to climate change through strengthened adaptive</p>	Loss Prevention			GEF Trust Fund	Under implementation	

		capacity and implementation of participatory and integrated adaptive strategies in order to ensure food and livelihood security.						
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146.	Community Adaptation Grants Facility	Small adaptation grants facility (SGF) is geared towards financing projects that have concrete, on the ground benefits that will help communities deal with the fallout of climate change. Between 2016 and 2019, at least 6 projects will be funded in the Namakwa municipality. There are three Investment Windows for projects: Climate-Smart Agriculture; Climate-Resilient Livelihoods; Climate-Proof Settlements. Provide	Loss Prevention			Adaptation Fund	Under implementation	
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		<p>small grants to vulnerable communities for projects that deliver tangible & sustainable climate change adaptation benefits; Empower local institutions to identify and implement climate change adaptation actions; Compile & share lessons for up-scaling and replicating enhanced direct access climate finance modalities.</p> <p>Conservation South Africa (CSA) is the project Facilitating Agency in Namakwa. The role of the</p>						
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		<p>Facilitating Agency is to bring local knowledge and networks to identify potential grantees and engage them to develop and submit project concepts. In the Namakwa District, for the duration of the project, CSA will provide technical climate change adaptation and project management support to the successful grantees. This will include assisting grant recipients to develop their ideas and proposals, implement their projects, and</p>						
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		<p>effectively monitor, evaluate, and report on their activities and impact. CSA will also facilitate training and a lessons sharing process with grantees in Namakwa, and produce recommendations for policy and practice.</p>						
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147.	Taking Adaptation to the Ground: A Small Grants Facility for Enabling Local Level Responses to Climate	This Community Adaptation SGF will increase climate resilience in production landscapes and socioeconomic systems in communities in two pilot district municipalities in South Africa, by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries through a small granting mechanism. The overall goal of the project is to ensure that vulnerable, rural communities in the project target areas have reduced vulnerability and	Loss Prevention			Adaptation Fund	Under implementation	
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		<p>increased resilience to the anticipated impacts of climate variability and change. The objective is to incorporate climate adaptation response strategies into local practices so that assets, livelihoods and ecosystem services are protected from climate induced risks associated with expected droughts, seasonal shifts and storm-related disaster events.</p>						
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148.	Non-Revenue Water Reduction - Water Pressure Management Programme	<p>The eThekweni area is water stressed and the assurance of supply has dropped from the desirable level of 1:100 to 1:16. Approximately 20% of electrical energy consumed is related to the treatment and distribution of water. Efficiencies gained in this area thus have a direct impact on kilowatts consumed and the emission of greenhouse gasses. This programme involves the installation of new pressure management devices, the optimisation of the</p>	Loss Prevention			EThekweni Municipality	Under implementation	
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		<p>setting on existing valves and the optimisation of existing pressure reducing valves using time or flow control. A recent innovation is the use of remote critical point sensing to control the pressures (i20). Non-revenue water (i.e. any water that is not billed) is one of the most important issues within EWS and various initiatives have been developed in order to identify ways in which this can be reduced. The department monitors the status quo across the</p>						
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		city and all departments within EWS are committed to contributing to actions that can prevent water losses.						
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149.	Buffelsdraai Landfill Site Community Reforestation Project	Key climate change challenge: adaptation to restore vital ecosystem goods and services. This project was initiated in 2008 as part of the “Greening Durban 2010 Programme” to offset the municipality’s 2010 FIFA World Cup™ carbon footprint (307,000 tCO2e). The reforestation occurs within the buffer zone of the Buffelsdraai Landfill site (and will result in the reforestation of ~ 521 ha) creating employment and vocational training opportunities. Locally	Loss Prevention			EThekwini Municipality	Under implementation	
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		<p>indigenous trees are sourced from adjacent indigent communities using the 'tree-preneur' model whereby community members collect seed and grow trees which are then traded for food, school fees, building materials etc. resulting in social upliftment, mitigation and adaptation co-benefits in the most disadvantaged regions. The restoration of ecosystems services (e.g. improved water quality, reduced run-off and sediment loss)</p>						
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		provide downstream benefits for all users.						
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150.	Working for Water Programme	<p>The Working for Water programme is operational in 320 locations in South Africa. Two core business streams of the project are to: (i) manage alien invasive plants and to reduce the long term impact on natural biodiversity and enhance water yield from natural catchments and (ii) to realise social and economic benefits.</p> <p>Methodology: a high level decision-making approach is adopted in the planning stages to consider issues such as the key problems in a</p>	Loss Prevention			National Treasury ,DWAF	Under implementation	
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		<p>specific area, priorities and resourcing constraints. Projects are carried out as Public Works Initiatives in order to ensure job creation in local communities. After the initial clearing, Working for Water is involved in several maintenance and follow up sessions. The project will be an ongoing initiative, however a primary aim is to provide capacity building and to skill local institutions in order that these will be able to take over the alien invasive plant maintenance</p>						
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		<p>program in the future.</p> <p>The desired outcomes of this project are to secure the natural integrity of ecosystems which have been compromised by alien invasive plants and to improve the livelihoods of the local communities in which the program operates</p>						
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151.	North-East Mountain Observatories	Monitoring of plant diversity (species abundance of herbaceous layer; cover of functional groups - herbaceous versus shrubs) at high altitude sites in the north-east of South Africa. Objective is to detect the impact of climate change (particularly increasing temperatures) on the structure and biodiversity of natural ecosystems.			Active sites are in Limpopo Province: Lajuma (highest peak of the Soutpansberg), and Haneartsburg.	SAEON	Under implementation	
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152.	Biodiversity Stewardship Adaptation Projects	This project aims to create an environment that enables biodiversity to adapt to a changing climate by securing core conservation areas, applying a biodiversity stewardship approach and improving the land use and conservation management of these sites. EZNK Wildlife is working with 6 sites throughout KwaZulu-Natal developing biodiversity stewardship corridors along which nature reserves are being proclaimed, the specific management interventions required	Loss Prevention, Relocation			Climate Action Partnership, Douglas Murray Trust	Under implementation	
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		<p>identified, and initiatives supported. Such activities include alien clearing, fire management, and legal advice and so on. The sites currently being supported are the Dalton Private Reserve, Red Desert Nature Reserve, Umgano Project, Somkhanda Game Reserve, Usuthu Gorge, and Mweni community project. Outcomes - site security for properties to act as core conservation areas within climate adaptation corridors, demonstrating improved</p>						
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		management and an increased ability for species to move along these corridors.\n						
153.	Subtropical Thicket Restoration Project	Planting of Spekboom in severely degraded areas of Addo, Fish River and Baviaanskloof. The long term aim is to reach critical mass so that	Loss Prevention			Department of Water	Under implementation	

		carbon can be traded on the international carbon market.						
154.	Community Partnership Programme	The Project 90 by 2030 Community Partnership Programme is a combination of Mitigation and Adaptation initiatives with two central approaches and aims: 1 - Demonstrating effective Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy solutions in public places - towards the greater understanding and uptake of these in Southern Africa. (Mitigation) \n2 -				Project 90 by 2030, Misereor	Under implementation	

		Provision of sustainable Energy & Water solutions for disadvantaged communities (Adaptation).						
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155.	Riparian Habitat Rehabilitation Project	<p>This project promotes the importance of soil and water conservation in the Nama Karoo by helping farmers, farm workers and local workers to acquire the skills needed for implementing soil and water conservation. Through improving ecosystem resilience of riparian corridors, Karoo fauna and flora have greater potential to persist and / or adapt to the potential impacts of Climate Change in the semi-arid interior of South Africa. South Africa is a water scarce</p>	Loss Prevention			RMB, Altron, Altech, Bytes, Powertech, Altech Netstar, CAP through DGMT	Under implementation	
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		<p>country, and riparian ecosystems are particularly vulnerable and should be managed to ensure ecological, social and economic sustainability in the country. In the Karoo, riparian ecosystems are essential landscape features. They provide a critical corridor service in the semi-arid Karoo area and support a wide variety of unique species, including the endemic and Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit (<i>Bunolagus monticularis</i>). Riparian corridors are</p>						
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		<p>emphasised as areas of high importance in climate change adaptation, and the integrity and resilience of these ecosystems is critical in ensuring landscape connectivity for dispersal and migration of Karoo fauna and flora. The upper Karoo receives between 100-300mm of rain per annum. In this area, the majority of rain occurs during the warm summer months. The rainfall is fairly unpredictable and tends to occur in the form of isolated thunder</p>						
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		<p>showers, often with up to a quarter of the annual rain falling in a single day. This, coupled with the predicted increase in the frequency of extreme events, requires decisive action to buffer and maintain ecosystem resilience. Degraded areas with sparse vegetation cover in the Karoo are particularly susceptible to flooding and large quantities of valuable and nutrient-rich alluvial topsoil would be lost from riparian ecosystems. Thus by re-vegetating</p>						
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		<p>and restoring the soils as well as connecting fragmented pieces of vegetation together through this, there is an increased capability of the ecosystem to provide its services such as water filtration, reducing sedimentation and flood impacts and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>						
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156.	Securing multiple ecosystems benefit through SLM in the productive but degraded landscapes of South	To Strengthen the Enabling Environment for the Adoption of Knowledge-Based SLM Models for Land Management and Land/Ecosystem Rehabilitation in Support of the Green Economy and Resilient Livelihoods Through Capacity Building, Improved Governance and Financial Incentives Demonstrated in the Karoo, Eastern Cape and Olifants Landscapes.	Loss Prevention			Global Environment Facility, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Rhodes University.	Under implementation	
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157.	Support to the Orange-Senqu River Strategic Action Programme Implementation	Strengthening joint management capacity for the basin-wide IWRM implementation and demonstrating environmental and socioeconomic benefits of ecosystem-based approach to water resources management through the implementation of SAP priority actions at the Orange-Senqu River basin	Loss Prevention			Global Environment Facility, Water Research Commission, South African Environmental Observation Network	Under implementation	
158.	Development of Value Chains for Products derived from Genetic Resources in Compliance with the Nagoy	To Strengthen Value Chains for Products Derived from Genetic Resources that contribute to the equitable sharing of	Loss Prevention			Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme	Under implementation	

		benefits and the Conservation of Biodiversity.						
159.	Durban Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation (CEBA)	The Durban Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation (CEBA) Programme is a green economy type project that combines a variety of habitat restoration and reforestation projects to improve ecosystem services for vulnerable communities and to create employment opportunities to alleviate poverty. The Durban CEBA was created as	Behaviour Modification			EThekweni Municipality	Under implementation	

		an offset for Durban's carbon footprint associated with hosting COP17/ CMP 7.						
160.	DUCT River Care Teams (RCTs)	Between 2009 and June 2013, DUCT established 9 River Care teams comprising well trained, well equipped teams to control invasive alien vegetation, waste collection and removal, prevention of illegal dumping and reporting of sewage and industrial pollution on an average of 10 km per team along the uMngeni and				EThekweni Municipality (Durban Green Corridor Project) WWF SA/Nedbank Green Trust, DEA	Under implementation	

		<p>Msunduzi river systems.</p> <p>The aim of this project going forward is to sustain and re-activate all 9 river care teams and establish an additional 9 new teams for a full river care cycle of at least 6 years to allow for a meaningful intervention to impact on the ecological infrastructure of the Umgeni Strategic River Resource.</p>						
161.	Umzimvubu Catchment 20 year Restoration Strategy	<p>The project proposes the establishment of a catchment management strategy and restoration plan for the Umzimvubu River corridor, with</p>				CEPF,NRM, Drylands Fund, Green Funds, Private Funders	Planned project	

		demonstration projects in the Upper Catchment in first 5 years.						
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162.	Eco-Schools Climate Action Partnership climate change project	Through the Climate Action Partnership, the DG Murray Trust has been supporting the WESSA/WWF Eco-Schools Programme to tackle the complex overarching theme of climate change within the Eco-Schools framework for the past two years. The aim of the Eco-School climate change project is to facilitate and empower schools as drivers of community action, learning and social change toward reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas	Behaviour Modification			Climate Action Partnership, DG Murray Trust, WWF ,Other	Under Implementation	
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		<p>emissions. This is being achieved by encouraging climate friendly behaviour through lessons and action projects that link with the curriculum at 168 schools since conception of the project. In the process biodiversity conservation and healthy ecosystems are promoted as part of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The framework of the current WESSA/WWF Eco-Schools programme forms the basis through</p>						
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		<p>which this is achieved, as it has a well-researched and peer-reviewed process framework that fosters whole school learning and education for sustainable living. The overall theme for schools in South Africa 2007/8 was climate change, in 2009, Sustainable Living, and for 2010 it is Ecosystems Services and Biodiversity and how this links with climate change. The Eco-Schools Programme is an international</p>						
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		<p>programme operating in 48 countries and in over 30 000 schools. It gives recognition to schools that can show how they have improved the quality of environmental learning and sustainable management in their schools and community. Schools work toward achieving their green flag status through learning and action taking around issues they have identified in their local school environment. \n</p>						
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163.	Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative	The Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative is an initiative of Conservation International and is an umbrella program under which several projects are rolled out. The vision of the NWI is to establish a corridor of 387000 ha of land that will have a matrix of harmonious land uses, compatible with conservation whilst at the same time providing livelihood options to the inhabitants of the area.	Behaviour Modification			Conservation International Nature, Restore, Innovate	Under & implementation	
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164.	Dialogues for Climate Change Literacy and Adaptation	The Dialogues for Climate Change Literacy and Adaptation (DICLAD) project, under the RESILIM-O program, showcased an innovative new approach to “demystifying” climate change and making adaptation “everyone’s business”. The project designed systemic dialogues which supported a reflective learning process around people’s areas of focus (including their values and interests) and lived experiences.		AWARD	Limpopo	USAID	Complete	415951,67
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165.	Farmer Networks for Collective Adaptation Actions	The project aimed to support increased capacity, agency and resilience of small-scale farmers, in targeted communities in the middle and lower catchment of the Olifants River, to the face, including climate change.	By the end of the project Ukuvuna Harvests was working with 266 small-scale farmers (81% women) in the Capricorn and Sekhukhune districts in the Middle Olifants, a significant increase from the initial group of 74 and an increase of 21% above the target of 220 households. The project covered two local municipalities, 5 wards and 16 different villages. The number of Cluster Leaders (CLs) grew from 11 to 16 over the period. Ukuvuna worked hard to increase youth participation in agroecology and permaculture (around 16% of participants were	AWARD	Limpopo	USAID	Complete	1463633,57
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			<p>under 30 years old). Some of the youths qualified to become trainers during the project period, with the aim to localise project facilitators and management. Farmers across all sites now see agroecology as an appropriate and accessible solution to their soil and water management challenges under climate change. They adopted diverse techniques to reduce vulnerability of crops to water stress imposed by climate change (the most popular being mulching).\n- Improved livelihoods (access to diverse foods, increased yields, emergence of new income</p>					
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			<p>streams). While the scale of benefits is variable, there have been stories of livelihood change for most farmers over the years.\n- Psychological fulfilment (appreciation of health benefits, self-reliance, confidence, opportunity to lead).\n- Improved community status as a result of recognition of project activities by municipal authorities.\n- Recognisable change in micro-environments around homesteads (greening of spaces).\n- Systematic (better space utilisation) and consistent (planting appropriate crops across</p>					
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			<p>seasons) vegetable production through adoption of agroecology. In the past, most farmers planted crops in a haphazard way and were not producing throughout the year. \n- Diversification of crops through improved knowledge, knowledge sharing and experimentation.</p>					
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166.	Compilation of the Green Cities Action plan	A green action plan that is aligned with the Climate Action Plan (CAP). Actions and plans aligned with the climate change strategy and involving four sectors which all report in the cities resilience forum.		city of Ekurhuleni	Gauteng		Planned project	
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